WASHINGTON

The President's Family in the White House.

Departure of Ex-President Johnson for Tennessee.

Debate on the Bill to Repeal the Tenure of Office Act in the Senate.

A VOTE TO BE PRESSED TO-DAY.

The Removal of Civil Officers in Virginia Under Discussion in the House.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR GENERAL BUTLER

The Public Credit Bill Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

Special Meeting of the Cabinet. ger was sent from the White House about o'clock this afternoon with messages to the abers of the Cabinet, requesting their attendance day. At that hour all the Cabinet officers arrived an hour. It is understood that matters of an portant character were discussed, but nothing s transpired in regard to the cause of the meeting.

has transpired in regard to the cause of the meeting.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the

Proposed Recognition of Cubn.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have a
meeting to-morrow, when Banks' Cuba and St. Domingo resolutions will be considered again. Since
the meeting of the committee on Tuesday last General Banks has been rummaging among the official
papers of the State Department relating to affairs in
Cuba and St. Domingo, and he thinks he has sufficient
data not only to warrant the committee in making a data not only to warrant the committee in making a favorable report on the resolutions before it, but to secure their passage by the House. It is the theory of some of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee that as soon as the Cuban insurgents are able to establish a government of their own they will ask b be taken under the protection of the United States, and that ultimately Cuba will be numbered among ne possessions of our government. In view of ach a contingency General Banks thinks it imcant that the President should be placed in a po-on by Congress to recognize the independence of a as soon as he is officially informed that the inhave formed a provisional government ith regard to St. Domingo the correspondence on e at the State Department shows that the governpeople of that island are anxious for anto the United States.

The White House continues to be the Mecca at which the pilgrimage of office seekers terminates. The crowd which filled the rooms to-day was just as large as ever, and during the hours devoted to interriews with members of Congress an unusually large number of Senators called upon the President. Among them were Senators Morton, McDonald, Warner, Sherman and Yates; Lieutenant Governor Cumback, of Indiana; Chief Justice Casey, of the United States Court of Claims: Associate Justice diniced States Court of Claims; Associate Justice warne, of the United States Supreme Court. Henry Raymond and General Klipatrick also had aulences with the President,

leaces with the President, the President's Family at the White House. The President's family took possession of the falte House to-day, the last of the furniture having sen brought in this morning.

The Tenure of Office Bill Debate. other day, and from present indications will not ach a conclusion until next week, though there re some people so sanguine here as to suppose hat a vote will be reached at a late hour to-morrow This as hardly possible. All the Senators desire to heard on the subject, have speeches ready, and ill not miss the opportunity of letting them off for e edification of the world. Not one half of those prepared have had the floor yet, and the culation as to the result of all the nce which Senators have furnished on bject is that repeal will be carried—uncondid repeal at that, and no more suspension for a on, an administration or any fixed time. Since undergone changes of views, produced partly by public opinion and partly by Grant's determination not to make any more important nominations until the incubus of civil tenure is removed from his back. The cohesive power of the public plunder proves to be a better argument in Grant's favor than the con-stitution or anything else. Scinators perceive that Grant's policy of masterly inactivity as regards patronage will defeat all their nicely ar-ranged plans for getting personal friends into sing berths, and that it won't pay, after all, to try to Johnsonize him. Better give him full swing, they say, and if he don't act handsomely we can muzzie him again. So the probability seems to be, after all, that Grant will force the Senate to unconditional repeal. As regards Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who made such a strong speech yesterday against repeal, it is worth men-storing that a story is being circulated here to the effect that three weeks before his election as Senator he called on General Grant and remarked that the Civil Tenure bill was an unjust measure and ought to be repealed. If this be true Mr. Carpenter has certainly undergone a radical change since that

The air for the past week has been thick with umors about who has been nominated for this ffice and who leads in the race for that office; but office and who leads in the race for that office; but there is not a grain of truth in a hundred of them. The fact is, that the applications for all the more im-portant offices have been slowed away in the desks of Cabinet officers to await a convenient opportunity for introducing them to Presidential notice. Mr. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, therefore, has not been nominated for Register of the Treasury, nor has any recommendation been made for an As-sistant Secretary and Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Kilpatrick Preparing to Return to Chile. General Kilpatrick had interviews with the President and Secretary of State to-day and left for New York to-night. He will leave for Chile as soon as e necessary preparations for his departure are ade. Benjamin F. Gregory, of New Jersey, will

Next Week.

There is a very general indisposition among Senators to do anything in the way of committee work that may involve a legislative session longer than this month. A number of them—a majority, probably—favor a concurrence in the House resolution to adjourn next Friday and maless the tion to adjourn next Friday, and unless the discussion on the repeal of the Tenure of Office bill should consume a large portion of the intervening time the first session of the Forty-first Congress will terminate on the 25th of March.

Me eting of the Committee on Post Offices and

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads met The Committee of row of the analysis to day and did little else than distribute to sub-committees the business that had been referred to the committee. A bill making the New Orleans and Mobile haffroad a post road and permitting the bridging of havigable atreams was reported favorably; also a bill extending the time one year of the

American Telegraph Company to land a cable anywhere along the Atlantic coast.

on Military Affairs that the office of chief of Stan to the delicate of the Army is a asciess appendage to the military peace establishment of the country, the committee has authorized General Logan to report a bill abolishing that office. The committee has also agreed to report a bill prohibiting officers of the army from receiving full pay while awaiting orders. The bill provides for a gradation of tax similar to that which now practile in on of pay similar to that which now preval dation of pay similar to that which now prevails in the navy. This action of the committee was also suggested by General Sherman. The new General of the Army is looking around for any abuses that have grown up in the service, and he informed the

The Vacation of Civil Offices in the Unreconstructed States.

General Butler proved to-day to the satisfaction of a majority of the Reconstruction Committee, of which he is chairman, that, while he may be outvoted in the committee room, he can carry his point on them in the House. The committee had a extending the time for vacating the civil offices extending the time for vacating the divit onces in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, where they are held by persons disqualified under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. According to a law passed at the last Congress, these officials are all mustered out of office to-morrow. Butter wanted to report adversely on the Senate joint resolution which gives the condemned office holders thirty days more A majority of the committee, however grace. A majority of the committee, nowever, voted to report the joint resolution with an amendment. As soon as Farnsworth presented the report in the House, Butler obtained the floor, and in a speech of about twenty minutes got so far ahead of his associates on the committee that he secured the recommittal of the bill. That of course was the next best thing to an adverse report from the com-mittee, and Butler carried his point in turning out the office holders in the three unreconstructed States.
The Public Credit Bill Signed by the Presi-

The bill to strengthen the public credit has be-

Come a law and is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpressions of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the add interest bearing obligations not already due shail be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time as United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as bonds of the Tuited States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States bearing pledges its faith, to make provision at the earliest practical period for its read emption of the United States also another pledges its faith, to make provision at the earliest practical period for its read emption. On the United States also a columnty pledges its faith, to make provision at the earliest practical period for its read emption of the United States also also not the United States also an President of the Senate.

This was signed by these officers on the 16th of President, as follows:-

rency Act.

and Carrency, is as follows:circulation aforesaid shall nervature to the design of the lows, viz.—\$150,000,000 of such circulation shall be distributed according to representation in Congress, and \$150,000,600 according to the appraised value of all property, rual or personal, within such States and Territories, the same to be ascertained as soon as gracticable by the Secretary of the Treasury from the certified official statements of the Governors thereof; and the banks in the District of Columbia shall not be allowed a directilation to exceed \$1,000,000, and it shall be the duty of the rule of the Treasury, as soon as possible to the contract of the same of the contract o

practicable, to make an estimate of the amount of circulation to be distributed as herein provided.

Memorini of the Texas Radicals.

A. J. Hamilton, Judges James H. Beil and George W. Paschal, C. C. Caldwell and Colonel J. D. Haynes, and twenty other gentlemen Texas, twelve of them delegates in recent reconstructional convention, have ad-dressed a memorial to Congress, setting forth the issues between the republican party and the ab-initio division men, and praying the people may be allowed to vote on the constitution recently framed by the Convention, which the memorialists say will be adopted by an overwheiming majority.

Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury.

ing decisions:—
Coffee imported on vessels of the Netherlands, from Rotterdam via London, though a product of Java, one of the possessions of the Netherlands, must pay the discriminating duy of ten per cent ad valorem, under the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1865. In order to its exemption from this duty when imported in such vessels, the voyage must be direct or continuous from Java, its piace of growth or production.

continuous from Java, its place of growth or production.

Under the act of July 20, 1868, all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots must be put up in boxes duly stamped before leaving the custody of the officers of the customs. The only stamp now prepared for cigarettes is one suited for a box containing 500. Cigarettes, therefore, packed in bundles must be packed in boxes of 500, and stamped as aforesaid before delivery. Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 are liable to the same tax as cigars.

Railroad cars built in Canada and brought into the United States to be used only in the through business between Canada and the United States, and not intended for local but international use, are, when brought into the country and for such employment, not imported, and are therefore not chargeable with duty.

ment, not imported, and are therefore not chargeable with duty.

Congress having repealed that part of section thirty-four of the National Currency act, which requires national banking associations to make monthly statements and quarterly reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, the national banks are relieved from the necessity of making any further, reports until called upon by the Comptroller of the Currency to make them under the new law relating to that subject.

to make them under the new law relating to that subject.

Vessels carrying domestic and duty-paid goods may clear direct for Wrangei Island and Tongass without going to Sitka. The customs officers at Tongass are authorized to enter and clear vessels from and to foreign ports and to receive duties. Bleached cotton, so styled, when the fabric is such a texture that the threads cannot be counted by the glass commonly used for that purpose, are properly assessed to duty under the aixth section of the act of June 20, 1864, at thirty-five per cent advalorem.

The penalty of flity dollars provided for by section 18s of the internal Revenue laws, is paid for a valuable consideration—the privilege of stamping an instrument unstamped—and it cannot be remitted by the Secretary.

Registered vessels may engage in the herring or other fisheries. Fish caught by them and cured with foreign sait are duty free.

Who Is He?

Who Is Het

Who Is He?

It is carefully estimated to-night that there is just one man here at present from New York who is not

an aspirant for office.

Movements of General Sheridan.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, accompanied by
Brevet Brigadier General James W. Forsyth, of his
staff, left by to-night's express for New York. Mr. Washburne stated to-day that his departur

for his home in himois will be delayed for about ten days, owing to some business which needs to be set-

tled before leaving Washington. It is probable that he will not leave for France for about three ture of Ex-President Johns

Departure of Ex-President Johnson from Washington.

Ex-President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family and Colonel Robert Johnson left Washington for Greenville, Tenn. The ex-President has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va., to partake of the hospitaities of their city. He will remain there to morrow.

The Cuse of Frank P. Blatr, Jr., and the Test Oath.

The Missouri case, involving the test oath, will be argued before the Supreme Court on Wednesday, by Senator Drake in behalf of Missouri and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney General Evarts in behalf of F. P. Blair, Jr.

ehalf of F. P. Blair, Jr.

The Treasury Department.

Henry C. Niles has been assigned for duty in the Treasury Department as chief of the appointment division. Mr. Niles has long been one of the principal clerks of that office.

The rush of office seekers on Secretary Boutwell is greater to-day than at any previous time during the

present administration.

Failure of an Hillinois National Bank.

The First National Bank of Rockford, Illinois, has failed, and a receiver has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up its affairs. The capital of this bank is only \$50,000, and its liabilities are limited.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 105. B. L. Ridley, plaintiff in error, vs. Free-man Sherbrook.—Tae argument of this cause was concluded by R. L. Caruthers, of counsel for plaintiff

concluded by R. L. Caruthers, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 111. Isaac N. Swain, appellant, vs. Stephen H. Seamans, et al.—Ordered by the court that this case be continued to the next term of this court per stipulation of counsel.

No. 112. Jack Thurrington, appellant, vs. William B. Smythe, et al.—This cause was argued by P. Phillips, of counsel for appellant. No counsel appeared for appellees. for appeliees.

No. 113. Ann Paine, appellant, vs. Seadock Hook
et al.—This cause was argued by S. T. Glover, of
counsel for the appellant, and by William B. Napton
for the appellees.

et al.—This cause was arread or counsel for the appellears, and by William B. Napton for the appellears.

No. 116. Edward P. Bassett et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; and

No. 116. The United States; plaintiffs, vs. Orestes
A. Keehler et al.—These causes were, on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Astron, ordered to be continued to the next term of the court.

No. 117. William Ward et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Francis I. Smith.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Arthur George Brown, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

THE RAG TAG AND BORTAIL ARMY IN

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869. Shakspeare in the fuiness of his wise reflection, gold and lewels than he meant a woollen nightcap, universal application that the place of highest trust is the place of highest trial. But two weeks President—nay, not so much as two—and Grant aiready begins to realize the force of Shakspeare's adage. office-seekers are upon him, they have come to the torrid sands of Texas and transversely in the same ratio of distance. They surge around the White House, they rush with patriotic ardor through the lobbies of the Capitol, they clamor about the departments and they talk loudly and long in hotel barrooms, the burden of their wild amor patria cry being "who so base that would not love his country and serve her forpatriotic army that claim the occupation of Washington at this time, each soldier in it a self-expressed martyr to principle, a high-souled Spartan burning with no meaner desire than to serve his appreciative country in any of her lucrative trusts to practice

here for a moment at this host of splendid fellows, to observe their meek patience in waiting and watchto observe their meek patience in waiting and watching the tireless energy of their attention to White
House and Capitol, the humble and honest trim of
their apparel and the fabulous number of their recommendations from all the respectable citizers in
the land. The country would then take pity on its
good and earnest children and give a plum or an
office to each.

of \$20,000 and and earnest children and give a plum or an lat. And in case it is a be amount al. And in case it is a source of the same it is required shall be described by the same is a source of the same in the amount shall be the more to sell at notice thereof in one and in New by said bank as directiation to be attract, a countroller shall will one and in New by said bank as directiation to be attract, this seven generals of whoch the controller shall will one to be able to be controller shall will one the controller shall will one of which the controller shall will one of the controller shall will be distributed as followed the controller shall will one of the controller shall will be distributed as followed t office, in his ante-room and in all the rooms of his official mansion. They poked addresses at him, poked their hangis into his, smiled beningnly on him, reminded him of old times here and there from New York to California, where he slept with one, took tea with another, was saved from capture by a third when the rebel lines were threatening, and had fifty other kindnesses done in his interest by as many more. Others, growing boider, feelingly jogged his memory about boxes of cigars, boots and shoes, planos and pictures contributed to the list of his juxuries; but all were in turn discomilited. Grant shook as few hands as he could, extended as few compliments as he could, and altogether demoralized the ranks and disgusted the minds of his invaders. Yet with all this its still "on, Muggins, on: charge, patriots, charge, but be sure and grab an office." The first line of attack may be disneartened and dispersed, but another and still another will be ever ready to renew the encounter till the spoils are all exhausted. The attack on the White House mist of course grow feebler by degrees, for Grant has issued his official order that he will have none of it, and will fight it out just there if it takes all the seasons in his quadremnal term. "Office-seekers," he exclaims, in substance, "right about face, and if you want promotion in my force in the Treasury line go to the proper officer, Adjutant General Boutwell, who attends to that business and has orders to report to me." The ring of this decree will soon be heard in the land; but not till then can Grant say with propriety "let me have peace."

Is there a speck of war in the distance, or is it but the demister muttering of empty thunder, this Senate proclamation that no repeal of the Tenure of Office act shall take place? That the swords shall only be taken from the Executive oregist and hung above his blend by a hair, to be cut when it deems fit by the spirit that decreed it.

Is it extravagent to presume that we have just begin to travel on the old Roman road to

CURIOSITIES OF THE BLUE BOOK.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1869. The Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indians, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on the 13th of February last, in which he made some discipsures relative to the present distribution of official patron-age which, in connection with some other facts, may just at this time be of interest to the readers of the just at this time be of interest to the readers of the Herald. As the paper circulates everywhere in the cities and also in the far spread provinces, and is most carefully read by those who often do most abuse it, more especially by the office-seekers, it may be of interest to that and other classes to see who hold all the offices at the capital which they covet. There are eight great government departments in Washington, employing, according to the last usue of the Blue Hook, 4,400 clerks. This does not include the heads of bureaus nor the messengers and laborers, nor the maknown number of mere temporary cierks engaged at special times in several of the offices, and paid out of the "contingent expense" fund.

of the "contingent expense" fund.

These clerks are divided into first, second, third These clerks are divided into first, second, third and fourth class. The pay of the first class, contrary to the usage in England, being the lowest—namely, \$1,200 per annum; the second class \$1,400, the third \$1,600 and fourth \$1,800. The pay of heads

equally divided among the States. But this is not so, as an examination of the Blue Book easily proves. The District of Columbia furnishes directly 1,115, and while that is true there is a large number credited to different States who absolutely live in the District of Columbia and vote here. The District of Columbia, in addition to having this number of clerks, has the day laborers and almost all the messengers in the departments named, and the employes for all the other public works, offices and places, located here. In eight departments named some of the States have but one clerk, some two, three, four, five, six, seven, and so on, the highest number of any one of them being New York, which has 790; but that is a large State. The following table shows the inequality that exists, and we call special attention to it. This district furnishes over one-fourth of the government clerks in enabled in the capital of whom a large number are grossly disloyal; but aside from their want of loyalty the thing is unjust to the people. The bill introduced by Mr. Shanks for the purpose of distributing the official patronage among the Congressional districts, though it meets with much opposition, is in the main drawn up on the same principle as the law for the appointment of cadets to the Academy of West Point and the Naval School at Annapolis. No objections to the plan in those cases is urged. The annexed table will show the number of employes in the different departments at Washington at the close of 1867, the date of Issue of the last Hue Book. The changes since that time are not many or important:—

State.	de rior	reasury.	Vary	ostOffice.	Far	date	thorney renewal.	dyricultu-	Total
Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Massachusetts. Massachusetts. Mew York. New York. New York. Delawars. Maryland. Ohio Indiana. Illimots. Michigan. Minesota. Iowa Minesota. Iowa Minesota. Iowa Minesota. Iowa Minesota. Iowa Minesota. Iowa Arkansas. Plorida. Arkansas. Plorida. Arkansas. Misouri Texas. Georgia. Alabams. South Carolina. West Virginia.	144 115 100 5 122 7 133 115 5 5 14 4 20 20 133 111 15 5 6 6 18 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	74 625 55 114 49 350 257 165 257 165 46 112 23 46 46 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	4 1 7 1 6 8 8 6 1 1 1 4 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 6 11 1 1 24 3 14 3 14 3 17 7 3 1 1 4 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1	111 20 57 4 12 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111913117111111111111111111111111111		111 85 94 94 95 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96

LANDING OF ATLANTIC CABLES.

Telegraph Company, of which, I think, Peter Cooper is President, to land their cable on the shores of the is President, to land their cable on the anores of the United States is again before the Senate, championed by that most "profound" and eminent inside jobber, Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. I regard it as about the meanest swindle ever before Congress. Mr. Peter Cooper or any other man has precisely the same right to land a cable on the shores of the colors of the colors of the colors of the colors.

business as he has to start a giue or soap factory. In any case the business—whether glue, soap or telegraph—would be wholly subject to the laws of the State in which it is carried on and of the United States. The title of the bill should be "An act to monopolize the telegraph business between Europe and the United States for the next twenty years." As stated in previous letters no one denies the right of any company to land as many cables in the United States as it can find money to pay for.

The object of this swindling legislation is to kill off the French cable. Senator Summer and his friends are determined to give the monopolists certain exclusive privileges, under authority of a law of Congress that all now enjoy in common. This once done, it will of course be maintained that no other company shall enjoy a like privilege without consent of Sumner & Co., which they will take good care not to give.

and London Company permission to land their cable.

The passage of these two resolutions would have
cut off the French cable for many years, as the
monopolists lobby is string enough to prevent that
company from getting the required legislation for
years to come.

The swindles failed to pass, but Mr. Sumner is
using his best efforts to get at least one of them
through now.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Mun., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads, reported, without amendment, a bill to encourage and facilitate tele graphic communication with Europe. It authorizes the American Atlantic Cable Company, of New York, to take any route for laying their cable to

Europe. NEW RAILWAY POST ROAD.

Europe.

NEW RAILWAY POST ROAD.

Also, with amendments, the bill to declare a post road the railroad and bridges of the New Grieans, Mobile and Chattanooga Company, to be constructed westward from New Orleans.

REGULATING NATURALIZATION.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate proceedings for the naturalization of aliens, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is substantially the same bill as the one reported from the committee last seesion.

NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., introduced (as he stated, by request) a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph live near the turry, second parallel to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill incorporates the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes it to construct a line from Fulton, Arkansas, via El Paso and the southeastern boundary of California to San Prancisco, with a branch to San Diego, and in aid of the enterprise grants twenty sections of land per mile on each side, and guarantees the payment of the interest on the bonds of the company to the amount of \$32,000 in bonds per mile.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF REPUBLICS.

bonds of the company to the amount of \$32,000 in bonds per nile.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF REPUBLICS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial asking the government of the United States to issue a call for an international congress of republics.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia the bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum, which was passed.

THE CHATTANOGA ROLLING MILLS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the sale of the Chattanoga Rolling Mills to the Southwestern Iron Company, which was passed.

to the Southwestern Iron Company, which was passed.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of N. C., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the Second North Carolina mounted infantry, which was passed.

MILITARY ROAD THROUGH DAGOTAR, MONTANA AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military wagon road through the Territories of Dakotah, Montana and Washington. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENROLLING AND LICENSING FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to provide for enrolling and licensing certain foreign vessels, which was pussed.

ROLLING MILL IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pas, introduced a bill to fid in the building of a rolling mill in the city of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Nas. (rep.) of News, introduced a bill resulting to the operation of the Pension laws and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Nas. (rep.) of News, introduced a bill resulting to the operation of the Pension laws and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Nas. (rep.) of News, introduced a bill to pro-

Roads.

MARKET HOURE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a market house in Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

GUARDIANS POR INDIAN CHILDREN.

Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children, who may be entitled to pensions. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

HEATING, LIGHTING AND VENTILATING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. NYE offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a select committee to examine the condition of the Senate Chamber, as regards heating, lighting and ventilation.

tion.

PRINTING SECRET DEBATES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of procuring and printing the journal of the late William McClay, Senator from Pennsylvania, containing a sketch of the secret debates of the Senate. He had been prompted to offer this resolution by the receipt of a letter from George W. Harris, a respectable and venerable citizen of Harrisburg, setting forth the value of the journal and giving an index to its contents.

Mr. Morron thought that if the remainder of the journal was like the extracts read by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edwards) the other day in the debate on the Tenure of Orlice act it was hardly worth publishing. (Laughter.)

debate on the Tenure of Office act it was hardly worth publishing. (Laughter.)
The resolution was agreed to.
RELIEF OF ORLANDO BROWN.
Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the bill for the relief of Orlando Brown, which was passed.
THE SUPPLEMENTAL CURRENCY FILL.
On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the bill supplemental to the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds was taken up.

was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was

rency secured by a pledge of United States bonds was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, which was read.

The expiration of the morning hour put the bill over, and brought up as unfinished business. THE BILL TO REPEAL THE TROUE OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. MOBTON, (rep.) of Ind., resumed his argument in favor of repealing the law. He was unable to see any force in the arguments against repealing it, but if there was any force in taken, they were equally good against suspension. If those arguments were sound, then the law was an admirable and necessary one, and ought to be left unchanged, but the proposal to suspend it was really a confession that there was no constitutional principle underlying the law, and that whether it should be repealed, suspended or retained was merely a question of expediency.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., was in favor of unconditional repeal. He had always been opposed to the law, the purpose of which, he understood to be, to degrade the President and subjugate him to the dictation of the radical majority of the two houses of Congress. He would vote for the repeal of the law, not because of his confidence in President Grant, for he had none, but because he believed it to be unconstitutional and void. To prove that it was so Mr. Davis spoke for two hours and a haif.

Mr. Bhownlow, (rep.) of Tenn., then obtained the floor. He was too feeble to read his remarks, so they were read by the Secretary. The passage of the Tenure of Office act, he said, marked an important era in the history of our government. It had imposed a long needed check upon the usurpation of powers by the Executive, and the advantage thus gained should not on any account be yielded up. He was, therefore, opposed to the repeal of the law, although willing it should be modified so far as Congress might think expedient. The chief reason given for repealing it seemed to be the confidence of Congress and the people in President Grant; out that seemed to him no reason at all. No one within or outside the chamber had a higher estim

Then, at four o'clock P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869. REMOVAL OF STABLES, ETC., PROM THE CAPITOL

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, (rep.) of Wis., the Senate joint resolution authorizing the removal from the Capitol grounds of the public stables, steam saw mill, &c., was taken from the Speaker's table and

the Committee on Elections. One of them, offered by Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Ohio, in relation to the

the Committee on Elections. One of them, ourred by Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Ohio, in relation to the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode's), gave rise to considerable discussion. Pinally, at half-past one, the discussion closed, and the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Ill., laid on the table—yeas 100, nays 44.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, praying Congress to take such action as will prevent the encroachments of the sea from reaching the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

Conference committee on recently the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messis. Welker, Jenckes and Niblack a conference committee on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on retrenchment. The disagreement is as to the composition of the committee—the House desiring to have it composed of four Senators and seven Representatives, and the Senat desiring to have it composed of three Senators and three Representatives.

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act of the 20th of July, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill modifies to some extent the provisions of the law as to the ownership of real

and recommitted. The bill modifies to some extent the provisions of the law as to the ownership of real estate on which distilleries stand, as to what consti-tutes rectifiers of spirits, and as to revenue stamps on tobacco and snuff, and extends to the 20th of April, 1870, the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses, subject to an additional tax of one cent per gallon per month. REMOYAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA.

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REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., Irom the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution as to the removal of civil officers in Virginia and Texas. The substitute provides that the officers commanding in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall have thirty days to complete the removals from office of the civil officers who cannot take the test oath. He explained briefly the meaning and effect of this substitute.

civil omogrs who cannot take the test oath. He explained briefly the meaning and effect of this substitute.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.' of Mass., expressed his regret that he was compelled to oppose the first resolution reported to the House from the committee of which he was chairman. He proceeded to argue against it, contending that there was no necessity for it and that its effect would be to rehabilite officers who were disqualified from holding office. He read a kelegraphic despatch from an exofficer of the New York Engineers, now a citizen of Virginia, stating that Chesterfield county looked to him (Mr. Butler) to protect them in the republican struggle in that State, and not to extend the thirty days, as that was a design of the enemy and would destroy the Unionists.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired whether

Unionist.8
Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired whether the resolution was to be considered as a republican or as a democratic measure?
Mr. FARSSWORTH replied that he labelled it as a republican measure. Mr. Butler—And I oppose it as a democratic

Mr. FARNSWORTH—As I am an old republican masure.

Mr. Butler—And I oppose it as a democratic measure.

Mr. Farnsworth—As I am an old republican my testimony is at least as good as that of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Butler—Nothing but wine and cheese is judged of by age.

Mr. Farnsworth—I believe I was a republican when my iriend from Massachusetts was in his republican swadding clothes.

Mr. Paine, rep.) of Wis., another member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed regret at being compelied to differ from the majority of the committee, but he regretted still more that a majority of that committee could be found willing to recommend such a resolution to the House. He hoped the House would not pass it. He had not seen a measure this Congress that seemed fraught with more danger to the loyal men of those three unreconstructed States. The question was whether the Unionists should get possession of the offices, or whether the old office-holding oligarehr should still hold the power. This resolution would turn the scale in favor of the disloyal, of those who opposed the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and against the true and tried men who had, notwithstanding Executive power and legislative coldees, still struggled on against all odds to save those States to the government.

Mr. Farnsworth defended the action of the committee, arguing that the simple effect of this resolution would be to leave to General Canby the selection of civil officers in Virginia, instead of compelling General stoneman to fill the offices in the next two or three days.

The House refused to second the previous question by 50 to 70, and the joint resolution and amendment were, on motion of Mr. Warn, (rep.) of N. Y., submitted to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Ellief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, was then taken up and discussed by Messra. Bingham, Scotell, Hoar and Maynard.

The Joint resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Scofield providing that Mr. Duncan shall first release all claims for rents or use of his propert

nays 67.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Mr. Moors, (rep.) of N. J., presented a petition of
the Mayor and Council of Atlantic City, N. J., in reference to the lighthouse at that place, which is
threatened to be undermined and destroyed by the

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill amend the act of July 29, 1880, providing for holdi United States Courts in cases of suchness or oth disability of the judge. Also a bill to secure a protect the freedom of transportation and comerce. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appoint Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to fill a vacancy on the Feonstruction Committee, to take rank next before Mr. Beck.

Mr. Beck.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

" CO-OPERATION."

Lecture by Horace Greeley. Horace Greeley delivered a lecture on the above subject last night before the Third Union Co-operative Land and Building Society, at Co-operative operation—to see what it was and what it promised. After that he would endeavor to speak of its various applications. The principle of cooperation was essentially republicanism applied to the shere of industry. Our old systems of industry were essentially monarcheial, but he did not mean to speak of them with reproach. These old modes belonged to the stage of human progress which he trusted the world was now beginning to outgrow. He did not speak confidently. He was to speak of what he had labored for and hoped, rather than of what has been attained. What was cooperation? It was simply the agreement or concurrence of a large number of persons who united to use their capital by a combination of their small means individually. He instanced the whale sulp of New England as a sample of co-operative projects. He was sorry to say the principle had not been so generally applied in this country as in others, and that was owing, perhaps, to the fact that, as a whole, the laboring class were better off with us than they were in London or Paris. In spite of all the risks hitherto when anything or this kind was attempted to be gotten up here some specions, smooth and sometimes plous villain came in and got himself appointed to some responsible position, such as agent, bookkeeper or something, and by fraud wrecked the concern. But this was no reason why the mechanics of this city should not obtain all that they eat on an average, at all events, twenty per cent cheaper than they nove of it. They could do it if they would, if they got men honest enough to do the business. Co-operation had proved a success in many instances. He alinded to the coperative establishment at Rochdale, England, as one of the pioneer institutions, which had given great evidences of success; but the time might come when year evidences of success; but the time might come when year evidences of success; but the time might come when he fact that it had been a success would still remain. The lecturer then went on to give his hearers some advice as to how operation—to see what it was and it promised. After that he would endeavor to

Their Rentree Last Night.

The Davenport brothers, accompanied by Mr. Fay, made their first appearance in this city since their return from Europe last night at Steinway Hall and were welcomed by a gathering which nearly filled the hall. Notwithstanding the somewhat checkered were welcomed by a gathering which nearly filled the hall. Notwithstanding the somewhat checkered experience through which the party passed in the Old World all three gentlemen are but little altered in appearance and look as if they had fared well during their absence. The performances are very similar to those in which the brothers made their

bound than ever, the noise and again more secured bound than ever, the noise and clatter proceeding every time the doors were shut and the gas turned down. Pilisbury was subsequently placed between the two bound men and closed in with them, and when the doors were opened he was discovered in very ludicrous position, with musical instruments piled up upon him in every direction. He related in experience, stating generally that it was agreeable. More manifestations of noise and linare and the appearance from the window of the cabinet of human hands, the brothers the while bound, and the cabinet seance was brought to a close. The dark seance followed, with musical instruments floating about in the air, emitting the while discordant sounds, strange lights waving about in all parts of the room, more tying and untying and a good deal of grunting from men and little shriekings from the women. Everybody felt they were being deceived, but everybody had a way of his own of explaining the tricks which they had witnessed.

ART SALE AT CLINTON HALL.

Yesterday evening Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. placed on auction a choice collection of paint-

Co. piaced on auction a choice collection of paintings, the property of the late Peter Rice, of Brooktyn. The attendance was select, mainly composed of the friends of the deceased gentleman and some of the first art dealers of the city. The catalogue comprised works of Rossiter, Maas, Mrs. Hart, Gianni, Conti, Turner, Albertinella, Guerrameo and Condy. The principal buyers were Mr. Shannon, clerk of the Common Council, the brother-in-law of Mr. Rice, and Mr. James. Mr. Shannon purchased to the extent of \$500 and Mr. James probably expended \$1,000.

Foremost among the pictures on the catalogue were Lot 34—"The Good Samaritan."—An excellent copy of Tintoretto's picture, warm in color and feeling, natural in expression, broad and generous in treatment. This was withdrawn for want of bidding.

Lot 22—"A Dinner Party."—A well executed picture, with varied and novel effects of light and shade. Sold to Mr. Shannon for \$77.50.

Lot 64—"Salutation."—One of the good old generations, carefully worked out, though treated in a somewhat curious manner. Sold to Mr. Shannon for \$40.

Lot 54—"The Virgin on the Throne."—A splendid copy of Andrea del Sarto's celebrated work, which is now in the gailery of the Louvre, at Paris. The figures were remarkably well painted, and the drapery of the centre figure showed great power of delineation. Sold to Mr. James for \$260.

Lot 57—"La Poesie."—A copy of Carlo Dole's famous picture, mounted in an exquisite frame, in-laid with miniatures and preclous stones. We have seen the original picture on exhibition in London, and can say that the copy is not far behind the originals. Sold to Mr. James for \$260.

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SCANDINAVIANS IN THE WEST.—The Scandinavians of the Northwest held an educational convention in Madison, lows, recently for the purpose of organizing a society for the more general diffusion of education among their countrymen. They agreed to raise a fund to endow professorships in two Western colleges for teaching the Scandinavian language, and so raise the educational standard among their people, large numbers of whom are located in the Northwest.